

Pectin is the major component in plant cell walls and comprises about one third of the mass of the primary cell wall. The pectic polysaccharides comprise a family of acidic polymers like homogalacturonans (HG), rhamnogalacturonans, and several neutral polymers like arabinans, galactans and arabinogalactans attached to it). Thus rhamnogalacturonan is interpreted as being one of the polysaccharides found in pectin.

Instant specification defines rhamnogalacturonans as the complex polysaccharide that is left after an endo-PG digestion, which has a major glycosyl composition, (page 6).

Extensin is defined as a hydro proline-rich glycoprotein particularly abundant in the cell wall of dicots.

Extensin is described as being a glycoprotein with a polypeptide backbone, to which are attached short sugar side chains. The polypeptide is rich in hydroxyproline, whose residues are O-glycosylated by tri- and tetra-arabinosides.

Extensin is a hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein particularly abundant in the cell wall of dicots. It is a linear polymer of hydroxyproline residues linked by 1,3-glycosidic bonds. The hydroxyproline residues are O-glycosylated by tri- and tetra-arabinosides.

[HOME](#) | [PDR](#) | [MULTI-DRUG](#) | [SEARCH](#) | [STEDMAN'S](#) | [HELP](#) | [FEEDBACK](#) | [PDR ADDENDA](#) | [HERBALS](#)▶ **STEDMAN'S** *The Best Words in Medicine.™***Electronic Library™****Stedman's Definition**

Enter a word or phrase to search for. (HINT: Highlight a word with the mouse and use copy and paste)

**Stedman's Medical Dictionary 27th Edition****pectin**

1. Broad generic term for what are now called pectic substances or materials: specifically, a gelatinous substance, consisting largely of long chains of mostly d-galacturonic acid units (typically  $\alpha$ -1,4 linkages and sometimes present as methyl esters), that is extracted from fruits where it is presumed to exist as protopectin (pectose). 2. Commercial *p.*, sometimes called pectinic acid, are whitish, soluble powders prepared from the rinds of citrus fruits. They are used in the preparation of jams, jellies, and similar food products where they enhance viscosity; therapeutically, they are used to control diarrhea (usually in conjunction with other agents), as a plasma expander, and as a protectant; *p.* bind calcium ions and are highly hydrated. *p. lyase* an enzyme that catalyzes the elimination of 6-methyl- $\Delta$ -4,5-d-galacturonate residues from pectin; thus, it brings about depolymerization; it does not act on deesterified *p.* used in the treatment of certain foodstuffs.

*Copyright © 2000 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. All rights reserved.*

---

Medical Economics Company, Inc.

[Click here to read our Warranty and Disclaimer](#)